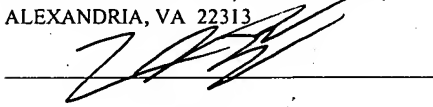


**PATENT**  
**5707-04500**

"EXPRESS MAIL" MAILING LABEL  
NUMBER EV318247436US  
DATE OF DEPOSIT: NOVEMBER 12, 2003  
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PAPER OR  
FEE IS BEING DEPOSITED WITH THE  
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE  
"EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO  
ADDRESSEE" SERVICE UNDER 37 C.F.R. §  
1.10 ON THE DATE INDICATED ABOVE  
AND IS ADDRESSED TO THE  
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, BOX  
PATENT APPLICATION, P.O. BOX 1450,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313

  
Derrick Brown

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HANDLING INTERRUPTS**

By:

Richard E. Wahler

Atty. Dkt. No.: 5707-04500

Jeffrey C. Hood/EAH  
Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert & Goetzel, P.C.  
P.O. Box 398  
Austin, TX 78767-0398  
Ph: (512) 476-1400

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **1. Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to computer systems, and more particularly, the handling of  
5 interrupts by a processor of a computer system.

### **2. Description of the Related Art**

Computer systems typically include a number of devices that perform various functions. A typical computer system includes at least one processor and may have a  
10 number of peripheral devices coupled to one or more buses. The one or more buses may be directly coupled to the processor, or may be coupled to the processor through a bus bridge. Examples of peripheral buses include the peripheral component interface (PCI) bus and the universal serial bus (USB). In addition to peripheral devices coupled to the peripheral buses, a computer system may also include various input/output devices (e.g.,  
15 keyboard, mouse) as well as storage devices (e.g., a hard disk drive). These devices in a computer system may signal a need to communicate with the processor by using an interrupt.

An interrupt signal (often times referred to as an interrupt request) may be  
20 conveyed to the processor through an interrupt line. After receiving the interrupt request, the processor may temporarily halt the execution of an instruction stream to deal with the interrupt by performing a service routine, which may resolve the condition that initially triggered the interrupt request.

25 As the functionality and complexity of computer systems has increased, the number of sources for interrupts has also increased. Often times, interrupts are arranged into groups. Different service routines may be performed for each interrupt of an interrupt group. A given processor may also have the capability of enabling or disabling

specific interrupts, and may also include priority encoding logic to determine which interrupt should be resolved first when more than one interrupt request is pending.

When an interrupt request is received, a processor may be required to perform a  
5 number of steps before the request can be resolved. When a large number of interrupts  
are present and arranged into groups, the processor may first execute instructions to  
determine which one of the interrupts of the group to which the interrupt request  
corresponds (i.e. the source of the interrupt). Following this determination, additional  
instructions may be executed in order to determine if the interrupt corresponding with the  
10 interrupt request is enabled or not. If the corresponding interrupt is enabled, the  
processor may be required to perform an additional step of determining the source of the  
interrupt and whether or not it is enabled, the processor may be required to resolve the  
priority of the interrupt with respect to a number of pending interrupt requests. Due to  
these various factors, it may take a significant amount of time for a processor to resolve  
15 each interrupt request. The amount of time required to resolve each interrupt request can  
have an adverse affect on system performance. Furthermore, the amount of time required  
to resolve interrupt requests may exceed operating margins for some devices which may  
generate interrupts, thus preventing their use in the system.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An apparatus and method for handling an interrupt are disclosed. In one embodiment, a processor may receive an interrupt request corresponding to a particular interrupt. The particular interrupt may be one of a group of interrupts. Responsive to receiving the interrupt request, the processor may substitute a vector corresponding to the group of interrupts with a vector corresponding to the particular interrupt. Responsive to the substitution, the processor may then jump to a service routine corresponding to the particular interrupt. Execution of the service routine may resolve the condition which initially caused the interrupt request.

In one embodiment, the processor includes a source register and an enable register. The source register is configured to store a plurality of bits, wherein some of the plurality of bits correspond to particular interrupts of a group of interrupts. The source register may receive the interrupt request and set a bit indicating its occurrence. The enable register is associated with the source register and is therefore configured to store bits which each correspond with one of the interrupts of the group of interrupts. A bit from the source register and its corresponding bit from the enable register may be ANDed together, thereby indicating that an interrupt request for that particular interrupt has been received and that the particular interrupt is enabled. The bit produced by the AND operation is received by a priority encoder, which may resolve the priority of interrupts when more than one interrupt requests is pending.

After the priority encoder has resolved the priority of interrupts, if necessary, the processor performs a trap on an interrupt vector address, which corresponds to the group of interrupts. The processor can then substitute a jump table address. The jump table address is provided from an address unit, and is determined according to the interrupt given immediate priority by the priority encoder. The jump table includes entries for each interrupt of the group, and corresponds to a service routine if one is present for that

particular interrupt. In one embodiment, the jump table address includes a group interrupt address and an offset. Executing a jump instruction using the jump table address will then cause the processor to jump to and begin executing a service routine (if any) corresponding to the particular interrupt.

5

Various embodiments of an address unit for providing the jump address are possible and contemplated. In one embodiment, the address unit is a lookup table having a plurality of entries. Each entry includes a jump table address and information identifying an associated interrupt. In another embodiment, the address unit is configured  
10 to calculate a jump table address based on the information corresponding to the particular interrupt. In general, the address unit may be any type of functional unit that provides a jump table address for a particular interrupt.

The processor may, in various embodiments, include a read-only memory (ROM),  
15 which may be modified in various ways in order to cause a jump to the service routine when a corresponding interrupt request is received. Other methods of causing this jump are possible and contemplated.

20

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Other aspects of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

5        Figure 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a computer system having a plurality of devices coupled to a processor through multiple buses;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of one embodiment of logic in a processor that provides a vector corresponding to a particular interrupt;

10

Figure 3 is a block diagram of one embodiment of logic in a processor for determining the source of an interrupt and whether it is enabled;

Figure 4A is a drawing illustrating one embodiment wherein an interrupt vector  
15        table is modified in order to cause a jump directly to a service routine for a particular interrupt;

Figure 4B is a drawing illustrating another embodiment wherein a ROM code  
table is modified in order to cause a jump to a service routine for a particular interrupt;  
20        and

Figure 5 is a flow diagram of one embodiment of a method for handling an interrupt.

25        While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments thereof are shown by way of example in the drawings and will herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the drawings and description thereto are not intended to limit the invention to the particular form disclosed, but, on the contrary, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and

alternatives falling with the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

Turning now to Figure 1, a block diagram of one embodiment of a computer system having a plurality of devices coupled to a processor through multiple buses is shown. In the embodiment shown, computer system 10 may be one of several different types of computer systems, such as a personal computer system, a control system, a server, or even a peripheral in a larger computer system. Computer system 10 includes processor 100, which may be a microprocessor, a microcontroller, a digital signal processor, or other type of integrated circuit configured to process information.

Computer system 10 includes devices 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, and 114. These devices may be peripheral devices in a computer system, devices controlled by processor 100 in a control system, devices in a digital signal processing system, or any other type of devices subject to control by a processor. These devices may provide input to the computer system, output from the computer system, or both.

Devices 104, 106 and 108 are coupled to bus bridge 102 via bus 50. Devices 110, 112, and 114 are coupled to processor 100 via bus 60. Each of the devices coupled to one of the buses shown may request service from processor 100 by conveying an interrupt signal from an associated interrupt line 70 (shown as the dashed line; buses 40, 50, and 60 are shown as solid lines). It should be noted that the interrupt lines may be a single signal line or may include multiple signal lines. When requesting service from processor 100, interrupt signals conveyed by devices 104, 106, and 108 are conveyed to the processor through bus bridge 102.

Service requested by one of the devices may take on various forms. For example, if a device is a printer, the service requested may be more data for printing. In another example, the device may be a scanner that is ready to send data after completing a scanning process. Service requests may also be conveyed from a device to processor 100



when the device, previously idle, becomes active again (i.e. 'wakes up'). Because some of the services requested by various devices may be more time-critical than other services, processor 100 may implement a priority system to ensure that the most time-critical services are performed ahead of those that are less time- critical.

5

Moving now to Figure 2, a block diagram of one embodiment of logic in a processor that provides a vector corresponding to a particular interrupt is shown. Interrupt unit 120 may be one of several similar units implemented in processor 100. In the embodiment shown here, interrupt unit 120 is implemented for a group of interrupts,  
10 INT0. A similar interrupt unit may be implemented for interrupt groups labeled INT1, INT2, and so on.

In this particular embodiment, interrupt unit 120 may be coupled to receive interrupts from up to eight different sources. Each interrupt request is received by source  
15 register 122. When an interrupt request is received, source register 122 may indicate that a device has requested service from the processor by setting one or more bits corresponding to the interrupt.

Interrupt unit 120 also includes enable register 124, which may store information  
20 corresponding to each of the interrupts that are part of the interrupt group. In one embodiment, enable register 124 stored a single bit for each of the interrupts of the interrupt group. When set, the interrupt may be enabled, thus allowing processor 100 to provide service to the requesting source if a corresponding interrupt request is received. If the corresponding bit is not set, the interrupt is not enabled and thus the processor will  
25 not provide service to the requesting source even if an interrupt request is received at source register 122. More detail concerning enabling or disabling specific interrupts will be discussed below in reference to Figure 3.

OR gate 130 is coupled to receive signals indicating that an interrupt has been requested and is enabled. If a service request corresponding to any one the interrupts of the group is received by source register 122 and is indicated as enabled by enable register 124, the INT0 signal will be asserted, indicating that an service request has been received  
5 and that the corresponding interrupt is enabled.

The embodiment shown of interrupt unit 120 also includes priority encoder 128. Priority encoder 128 is coupled to receive signals for any enabled interrupt request (that is, source register 122 has received a service request and enable register 124 indicates that  
10 the corresponding interrupt is enabled). Since multiple service requests may be present within the same interrupt group at a given time, priority encoder 128 may determine the order in which the service requests are satisfied by the processor. The particular scheme employed by the priority encoder may vary with the particular system in which it is implemented and the potential sources of service requests. Furthermore, in some  
15 embodiments the scheme for determining priority of interrupts may be changed if the system is reconfigured.

Interrupt unit 120 also includes address unit 129, which is coupled to receive information from priority encoder 128 indicating the currently selected interrupt.  
20 Address unit 129 correlates each interrupt of the group with a corresponding vector. In one embodiment, the vector is an address. The address may be an operand used in an instruction known as a jump instruction. The address corresponding to the particular interrupt may be substituted for an address that corresponds to the entire group of interrupts, and used as the operand for the jump instruction. This will be discussed in  
25 further detail below.

Address unit 129 may be implemented in various ways. In one embodiment, address unit 129 is a lookup table having a plurality of entries, wherein each particular interrupt corresponds to an address stored in a table entry. In another embodiment,

address unit 129 may be configured to calculate the address corresponding to the particular interrupt based on information received from priority encoder 128. In general, address unit 129 may be any type of functional unit that is configured to provide an address corresponding to a particular interrupt.

5

It should be noted that while the vector in this embodiment is an address value, embodiment wherein the vector is not an address are possible and contemplate. For example, in another embodiment the vector may correspond to an instruction.

10        Figure 3 is a block diagram of one embodiment of logic in a processor for determining the source of an interrupt and whether the interrupt is enabled. Figure 3 further illustrates the operation of interrupt apparatus 120. In the embodiment shown, source register 122 and enable register 124 are each coupled to priority encoder 128 through AND gates. In particular, each AND gate corresponds with one of the interrupts  
15        in the group, and is coupled to receive one input each from source register 122 and enable register 124.

AND gate 125-0 is coupled to receive a bits corresponding to interrupt 0 from both source register 122 and enable register 124. If an interrupt request for interrupt 0 has  
20        been received by source register 122, bit 0 in the register will be set and be allowed to propagate to one of the input of AND gate 125-0. If interrupt 0 is enabled, its corresponding bit in enable register 124 will be in a set state, and the value of this bit position will propagate to the other input of AND gate 125-0. Thus, when the interrupt has been requested and the interrupt is enabled, the output of AND gate 125-0, INT0-EN  
25        will be true. The asserted INT0-EN signal is received by priority encoder indicating the presence of an active and enabled interrupt request. As previously noted, other interrupts may be pending at the same time, and thus priority encoder 128 may indicate the sequence in which the processor handles each of the interrupts.

In the embodiment shown, both source register 122 and enable register 124 have eight bit positions, although embodiments having larger or smaller registers are possible and contemplated. Each of the eight bit positions in the embodiment shown corresponds to one of the interrupts of the interrupt group, and thus eight AND gates are also present. Priority encoder 128 will receive a signal indicating the need for an interrupt for any interrupt request received by source register 122 that is also enabled, as indicated by enable register 124. If an interrupt request is received at source register 122 but is not indicated as enabled by enable register 124, the interrupt request is effectively denied and thus an output signal on a corresponding AND gate will not be asserted.

10

Moving now to Figure 4A, a drawing illustrating one embodiment wherein an interrupt vector table is modified in order to cause a jump directly to a service routine for a particular interrupt is shown. Figure 4A illustrates instruction table 405 and jump table 410. Instruction table 405 shown here is merely a sequence of instructions that may be executed by the processor, and is shown here for illustrative purposes.

15

In the embodiment shown, instruction table 405 has a jump instruction, LJMP, in address 53 (which is a hexadecimal value in this example). The LJMP instruction indicates a jump to a jump table, and may be issued responsive to the processor receiving an enabled interrupt request. In particular, the LJMP instruction may be issued responsive to an interrupt apparatus (or IRQ state machine as denoted here) providing an indication of an active interrupt request. The jump address that is initially issued with the LJMP instruction may correspond to a group interrupt, such as the IRQ4 group in this particular example. However, in this embodiment, the address issued with the LJMP address is trapped, and replaced with an address that includes both the group interrupt address and the offset value. In one embodiment, the address having the offset value is provided by address unit 129 associated with interrupt apparatus 120 discussed above. Embodiments using a different method and apparatus for providing the address with an offset value are also possible and contemplated.

20

25

In this embodiment, the address having the offset is located in jump table 410. Jump table 410 includes both a group address, which is the address without the offset, as well as each of the addresses with an offset. In each address location with an offset, jump  
5 table 410 stores another LJMP instruction that corresponds to a particular service routine. Each of the service routines defines a sequence of steps the processor may perform in order to resolve the corresponding interrupt.

When the LJMP instruction in instruction table 405 is executed it will cause a  
10 jump into the jump table to the particular address/offset. In this embodiment, the interrupt group is labeled IRQ4, and thus, execution of the LJMP instruction will cause a jump into the jump table corresponding to IRQ4, and specifically to the location indicated by the offset. For example, if the offset has a value of 10 (hexadecimal), the execution of the LJMP instruction at address 53 of instruction table 405 will cause a jump into the jump  
15 table at the location corresponding to the instruction LJMP IRQ4.4. The processor will then execute another LJMP instruction, which will cause a jump to the service routine necessary to resolve the interrupt. Thus, for this example, execution of the instruction LJMP IRQ4.4 will cause a jump to the service routine for IRQ4, bit 4. The processor then may execute the service routine to resolve the interrupt corresponding to IRQ4, bit 4.

20

Figure 4B is a drawing illustrating another embodiment wherein a ROM code table is modified in order to cause a jump to a service routine for a particular interrupt. In the embodiment shown, Figure 4B includes instruction table 405, jump table 410, and also includes ROM code table 407. ROM code table 407 includes a plurality of  
25 addresses, with an LJMP instruction associated with each address. The LJMP instruction in each entry of ROM code table 407 includes a jump table address corresponding to an entry in a jump table associated with a group of interrupts

In this embodiment, execution of the LJMP instruction at address 53 of instruction table 405 causes a jump into ROM code table 407. The specific location in ROM code table 407 into which the jump occurs is specified by an entry associated with the LJMP instruction, which is EIRQ4 in this particular example. After this jump  
5 completed, a trap is performed, and the address originally associated with the LJMP instruction in ROM code table 407 is substituted with an address and an offset corresponding to the service routine of the particular interrupt. For this example, the entry corresponding to the EIRQ4 address in ROM code table 407 stores an LJMP instruction with an operand (IRQ4JT+ offset) that directs a jump into jump table 410.  
10 The interrupt group IRQ4 is associated with jump table 410 in this example, although jump tables exist for the other interrupt groups as well. As with the example of Figure 4A, the address and offset direct a jump to a specific location of the jump table associated with an interrupt group. The execution of the LJMP instruction in jump table 410 (or in general, the jump table associated with the interrupt group) then causes a jump to the  
15 service routine associated with the interrupt.

In addition to the embodiments discussed in reference to Figures 4A and 4B, other methods of effecting the necessary jumps to a service routine are possible and contemplated. For example, one embodiment may use memory-mapped registers,  
20 wherein the memory mapped registers may store information which redirects the processor when performing jump instructions.

Turning now to Figure 5 a flow diagram of one embodiment of a method for handling an interrupt is shown. Other embodiments or variations on this particular  
25 embodiment are possible and contemplated.

Method 500 begins with the receiving of an interrupt (or service) request by a processor (502). The interrupt request may be received from any device coupled to the processor, and indicates that the device that is the source of the request requires service

from the processor. In one embodiment, a bit in a source register (such as that discussed above in reference to Figures 2 and 3) is set responsive to receiving the interrupt request.

Servicing the interrupt request requires that the interrupt be enabled for some  
5       embodiments. Thus, the bit in the source register that was set responsive to receiving the  
interrupt request is logically ANDed with a bit that indicates whether or not the interrupt  
is enabled (504). If the interrupt is not enabled, the method may return to 502 and wait  
until another interrupt request is received (506, No). If the interrupt is enabled (506,  
Yes), information concerning the interrupt may be forwarded to a priority encoder. If  
10       multiple interrupts are pending, the priority encoder determines the priority of the  
interrupt with respect to the other pending interrupts (508). After determining any  
priority issues, information corresponding to the highest priority interrupt is forwarded to  
a lookup table (510). If no other interrupts are pending, information corresponding to the  
interrupt received in 502 is forwarded, although generally speaking it will eventually be  
15       forwarded to the lookup table in accordance with the priority sequence determined by the  
priority encoder.

After the interrupt information is received by the lookup table, a lookup operation  
is performed on the substitute address (or generally, substitute vector) for a jump  
20       instruction is provided (512). The substitute address may replace an address that was  
issued with the jump instruction, and may redirect the processor when the jump  
instruction is executed. The jump instruction, when executed, may cause a jump into a  
jump table (514). In one embodiment, such as that discussed in reference to Figure 4A,  
execution of the jump instruction causes a direct jump into the jump table. In other  
25       embodiments, such as that discussed in reference to Figure 4B, at least one intermediate  
jump may be present before completing the jump into the jump table.

After jumping into the jump table, another jump instruction is executed. This  
jump instruction causes execution of a service routine that services an interrupt (515). If

multiple interrupts are pending (518), method 500 returns to 510 and information corresponding to the next interrupt to be service is forwarded to the lookup table.

5 While the present invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments, it will be understood that the embodiments are illustrative and that the invention scope is not so limited. Any variations, modifications, additions, and improvements to the embodiments described are possible. These variations, modifications, additions, and improvements may fall within the scope of the inventions as detailed within the following claims.

10